~~SECRET~~

Feb 185

25X1

July 17, 1957

25X1

25X1

25X1

Subject: Contract RD-94
Task Order No. 2

25X1

In accordance with Article 2 of the basic contract, there are forwarded herewith two (2) copies of the Monthly Progress Report for June, 1957 on Task Order No. 2 of RD-94. This report is UNCLASSIFIED. An additional copy is being held in by the project engineer for the use of your personnel while at this location. 25X1

In connection with this monthly progress report, the following information is submitted:

Total expenditures to 5-31-57	$37,649
Outstanding commitments as of 5-31-57	65
Funds remaining as of 5-31-57	$22,602

Very truly yours,

25X1

Assistant Manager
Government Contract Administration

THR:mr
f-14608
Enclosures
cc:

THIS COPY FOR

25X1

25X1

25X1

C-1367

~~SECRET~~

Monthly Progress Report
June 1957

Task Order No. 2
Contract No. RD-94

Audio Noise Reduction Circuits

The object of this project is to develop a noise reduction circuit suitable for use in separating speech intelligence from a signal containing speech and noise when the speech intelligence is masked by the noise. The proposed method involves a principle which has been used successfully to improve the signal-to-noise ratio in music reproducing or transmission systems.[1] The system used for music contains bandpass filters which pass frequencies over a range of an octave or less. These filters are used at the input and output of a non-linear element. The output of the non-linear elements contain the fundamental, and also harmonics and subharmonics of the fundamental. However, since the pass band of the input and output bandpass filters is no greater than an octave, the harmonics and subharmonics are not transmitted by the system. The function of the non-linear element is to reject all noise signals below a given amplitude or threshold level. The threshold levels of the non-linear devices in each channel can be adjusted so that, in the absence of desired signal, the noise is rejected. When the desired signal is greater than the threshold level, the non-linear elements allow the composite signal to pass. Thus, for passages of recorded music, when the music signal is below the noise level in a given frequency channel, the channel is inoperative, and its output is eliminated from the total output. Since the contribution of this channel to the total output would have been only noise, the over-all noise level is reduced. When the

1. H.F. Olson, "Electronics," Dec. 1947.

music signal in a given channel is greater than the noise, the channel conducts and allows the composite signal to pass. Thus, a channel conducts only when the desired signal is greater than the noise, and rejects when noise alone is present.

In order to apply this method of noise reduction to speech, when the wide band speech signal-to-noise ratio is very low, it was believed necessary to find frequency regions in which the speech amplitude is greater than the noise. Although the long time average spectrum of speech is continuous, and similar in shape to the spectrum of room noise,[2] the short time spectrum of various speech sounds contains regions of maximum energy called speech formants.[3] The assumption that this method of noise reduction should be utilized for speech was based upon the belief that it would be possible to find frequency regions in which the amplitude of the speech formants would be greater than the noise a substantial part of the time.

A study has been made to determine what bandwidths are required in order to obtain speech formant amplitudes above the noise when a wide band speech sample is just intelligible in noise. It is known that for noises with a continuous spectrum it is the noise components in the immediate frequency region of the masked tone which contribute to the masking.[4] When a very narrow band of noise is used to mask a pure tone, the masking increases as the bandwidth is increased until a certain bandwidth is reached. After this, as the bandwidth is increased, the amount of masking remains constant. This bandwidth at which the masking reaches a fixed value is termed the critical

---

2. H. Fletcher, "Speech and Hearing on Communication," Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, 1953 (see Figures 61 and 70).

3. Op.cit. chap. 1.

4. L.L. Beranek, "The Design of Speech Communication Systems," Proc. IRE, Vol. 35, pp. 882, Sept. 1947.

bandwidth.[5] Measurements have been made using filters which were both narrower and wider than the critical bandwidth. Both pure tones and speech mixed with continuous spectrum type noises have been studied. The results of this study show that, for the narrowest permissible bands which can be used to pass speech formants, the number of times the speech formant amplitude in a given band exceeds the noise is small. Also, in these bands, the speech amplitude is never considerably greater than the noise. Since very narrow bandwidths are required to reduce the noise below the signal, the number of bands required to cover the speech spectrum is quite large. There was no satisfactory way of evaluating the effect upon speech intelligence of small contributions from many narrow bands without building a many channeled circuit and evaluating it.

In view of this fact a complete multi-channel system has been developed in order to determine the effectiveness of this method of improving speech intelligibility in noise. The multi-channel system developed contains 80 channels covering the frequency range from 700 to 3200 cps. The bandwidth of each channel is adjustable and each has been set so that it is one half that of the critical band when the signal is 3 db above the threshold level. A schedule of the band centers and their bandwidths is contained in the progress report for January 1957. A preliminary evaluation of the circuit has been performed.

During June evaluation of the noise reduction circuit was continued. Tests are being performed for various conditions of the noise reducer for various noise samples. Since there is no simple quantitative value that can be assigned to describe the circuit performance, a tape recording of the noise reducer output is being made for each condition. This will provide a

---

5. N.R. French and J.C. Steinberg, "Factors Governing the Intelligibility of Speech Sounds," Jour.Acoust.Soc.Amer., Vol. 19, Jan. 1947 (see Figure 7).

permanent record of the effectiveness of the circuit under various conditions. The measuring circuit to be used during these tests is shown in Figure 1. The over-all response frequency characteristic of the measuring circuit is shown in Figure 2.

It has been decided to add 30 more channels to the low frequency end of the 80 channel circuit. With these additional bands the frequency range of the noise reducer will be from 170 to 3200 cps. These additional channels are now being built in the model shop.

25X1

July 5, 1957

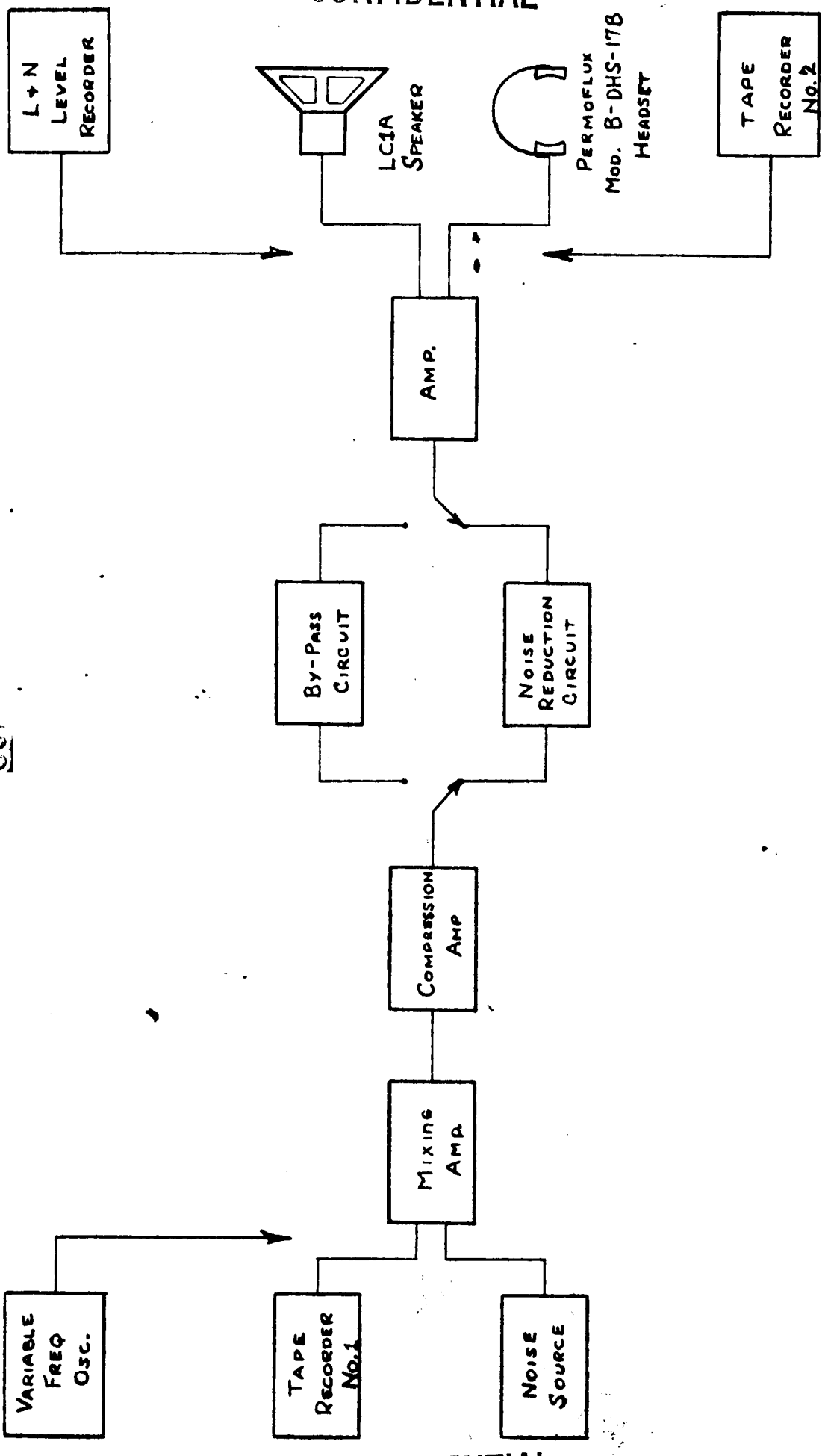

FIG. 1 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF NOISE REDUCER TEST CIRCUIT

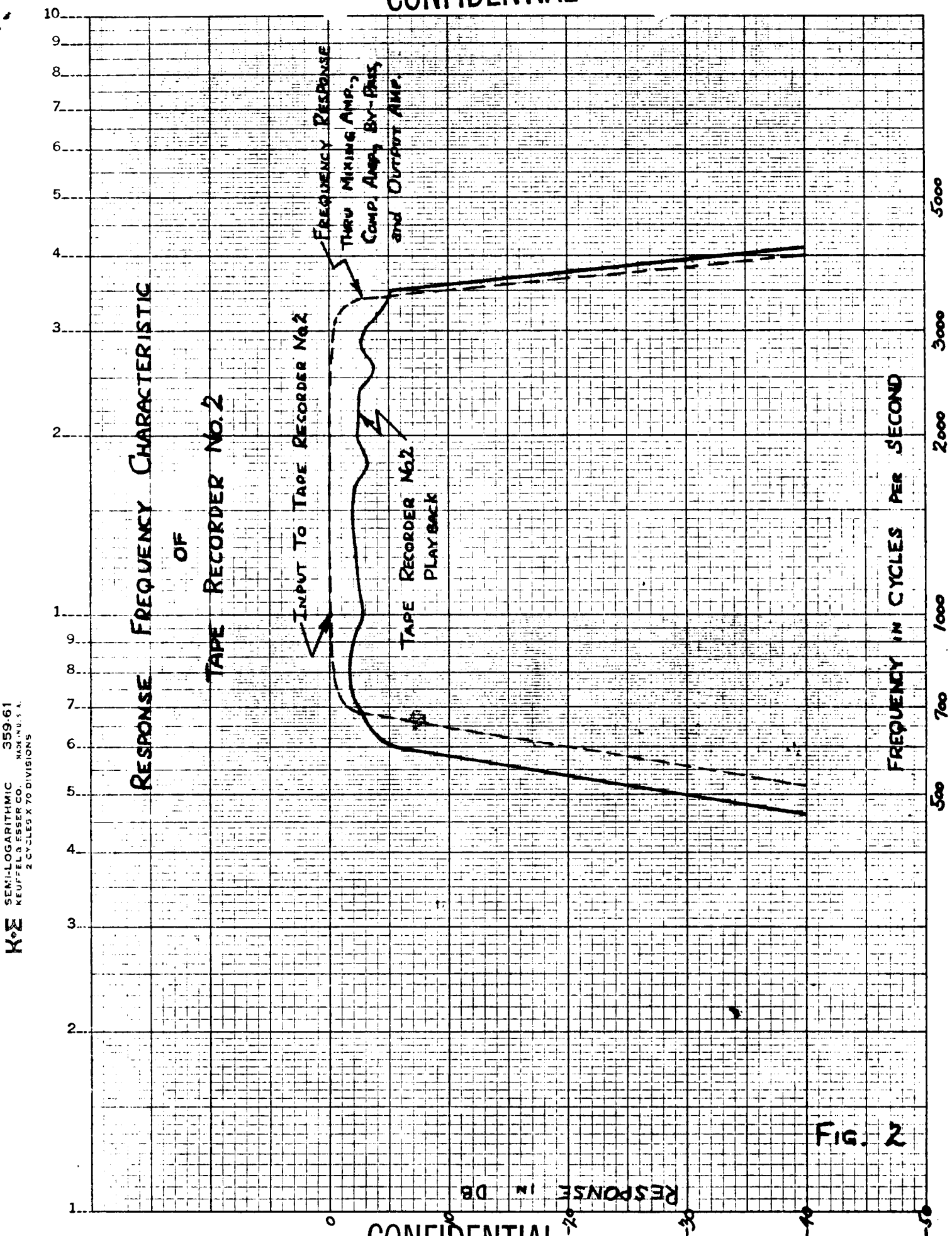

Fig. 2